



Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1869.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,
gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late
Miss Gunning) entitled

The Exile of Erin.

October 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price
one dollar.

ALMANAC'S

For the year 1869, by the gross, dozen, or
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send
for their copies, especially those who have
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.

10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road
ditto.

3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.

24 do. Marine Insurance do.

Belonging to the estate of John Watts.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.

October 4. eotf

FOR SALE,

The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT,

with the improvements where I reside.

ALSO,

Sundry vacant LOTS, situate in various
parts of the town of Alexandria. They are
free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed
in fee simple to the purchasers.

The terms of credit shall be easy on giving
sufficient security, and will be made known
by application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee.

September 27. 2awtf

THOMAS JACOB

Respectfully informs the public that he has
opened a

CURRYING SHOP AND LEATHER
STORE.

On King-street, between St. Asaph & Wash-
ington streets, Alexandria, where he will al-
ways have on hand an extensive assortment

of LEATHER, of all descriptions, which he
will dispose of on the lowest terms for Cash.

He wishes to purchase all kinds of leather
in the rough, for currying and will give the
best prices.

He intends keeping a supply of Tanners
Oil and Spanish Hides.

FOR HIRE,

A Coach and two Strong Horses,

With a careful driver.

November 1. 2aw3m.

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hds. and bbls,

Clayed do. in boxes,

Coffee in bbls. and bags,

Old London Particular and Market Madeira

Wine, in pipes and half pipes.

Catalonia do in qr. casks,

Castile Soap in boxes.

A few tons of Logwood.

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King-
Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-
ence of persons, distinguished by their great-
ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone

" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-
ness,

" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg-
ed and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak
of the diligence, good sense, and good inten-
tions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate
him sincerely on the success of this particular
work. We announce this edition, because the
alterations and additions are so considerable,
that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1861.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here
selected, and the judicious reflections which
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail
to make the best impressions, and to produce
the best effects, on all who read them with at-
tention. The present edition of this excel-
lent publication, which has been long known
and commended, is enlarged by the addition
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly
one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1864.

" We have received the tenth and last edi-
tion of this valuable work. The improve-
ments made in it, will appear from the author's
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-
count of the present useful volume, our hope
that it will be extensively circulated among
our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,
for July, August & September, 1861.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved
form, we find the facts unquestionable and
highly interesting—the style correct and neat
—and the general tendency of the work such
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-
cially to young readers, who love entertain-
ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1861.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable
collection, has anticipated the commendation
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-
cation of more than seventy remarkable char-
acters, many striking examples are exhibited
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man
contributes to arrest the careless and wander-
ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and
to convince or discountenance those who have
been unhappily led to oppose the highest
truths."

Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1863.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-
Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-
Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-
dia.

October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE

PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK ei-
ther for Ships or Buildings, done in the best
manner.

THE BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS
in all its branches is carried on under the di-
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,

who has had many years experience, and as a
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-
foundry business is a partnership, application
must be made to William Fletcher, who will
undertake to make GRATES handsomely

ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-
tern or price, and will execute the work in the
very best and neatest manner and on the most
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper,
Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 12.

REMOVAL.

JAMES S. SCOTT,

Has removed to Prince-street, two doors
west of Mordecai Miller's store.

December 17. d6t

The Subscriber

Has removed from the House he lately oc-
cupied, to the corner opposite the Wash-
ington Tavern,

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,

A good assortment of Women's,
Girls' and Childrens' Morocco and Leather
Shoes.

Mens' and Boys' Coarse and Fine Shoes.

Morocco Skins; Sole Leather.

Cod Fish; Old Bacon; Buck Wheat Meal.

Excellent Goshen and R. Island Cheese.

Rhode-Island Greening and Pippin Ap-
ples, in bbls.

New-England Cider, in barrels.

Do. do. do. in bottles, 2 ys. old.

Mackerel and Herrings, in barrels.

Smoked Herrings in boxes.

Fresh Limces, and Lime Juice, in bottles.

Soap and Candles, in boxes.

Imperial, Young Hyson, and Green Tea.

Havana Honey and Cigars—and a varie-
ty of other Articles.

Thomas Patten.

December 17. 7t

Sugar, Salt, &c.

I have just received, for Sale,

10 hogsheds St. Croix Sugar, of super-
ior quality.

10 do. Molasses.

1500 bushels Coarse Salt.

3000 wt. Goshen Cheese.

6 chests Imperial and Hyson Tea.

20 boxes Havannah Cigars.

Joseph H. Mandeville.

December 13. d1w

City Tavern and Hotel,

ALEXANDRIA:

AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS

and the PUBLIC in general, that he has

taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city,

called THE CITY TAVERN and HOTEL,

lately in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby.

He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give

the greatest satisfaction to every person, as

no exertions on his part shall be wanted to

keep up the high character which this Ta-
vern has, as being one of the best in the Uni-
on: and assures them that he will always

have an assortment of the best liquors and
good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good
accommodations at the above house, on rea-
sonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week,
month or year.

The papers from all the sea-ports on
the continent are regularly taken and filed at
the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and
are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve
o'clock in the evening, at a short notice,
from one to twenty.

November 15. d1f

TO BE SOLD.

At the subscriber's house, in Washing-
ton-street, just above the Episcopal Church in
said street, and opposite Mr. Jacob Hoff-
man's sugar refinery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and
Herring Twine, with Sacking and Bed Cords,
Plough Lines and Traces ready made—Also,
Tard Rope, if wanted, and other Cords re-
ady made at his house.

Joseph Harper.

December 15. d1st Jan

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice Phy-
sick and Surgery, for which purpose he has
opened a Shop on the north side of King be-
tween Washington and St Asaph streets.—
If he should at any time not be at this Shop,
he will be found at his Father's, on Prince-
street, who will in his absence attend those
who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.

December 8. d1f

Printing in its various branches
executed with accuracy and dispatch,

For New-York,

IN A FEW DAYS,

The Brig

CONFIDENCE,

Having part of her cargo engag-
ed—for the balance apply to captain FLEM-
man on board, at Vowell's wharf, or to

Daniel McClean.

December 20. 31f

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Dawes and Shreve,
was dissolved this day by mutual consent—

All persons who have any claims against said
firm, are requested to present their accounts
immediately for payment; and those who
are indebted to them will please to call and
settle their accounts, at Talbot and Sam-
ders carrying shop, King near Pitt-street.

Isaac Dawes,

Samuel Shreve.

December 15—20. d6t

Was taken up as an Estray,

On Tuesday the 29th day of November,

A Large Red and White Cow,

HIP SHOT on the left side—she has had
a calf since she came on my premises.

The owner is requested to prove his property,
pay charges and take her away.

George Atkinson,

Near the Four Mile Run.

December 20. 31f

Result of the Cures

Which Mr. G. BOURGEOIS has performed in
this town in the short time of four months,

that he has resided in Alexandria, King
street, near the Indian Queen Tavern.

THE first I treated was named John Egge-
ston, living at Mr. Brockets, having several
Ulcers, the scar of one of them having had 36
lines length, on 24 breadth, and has been ra-
dically cured in 6 weeks time, by the use of

Bath, Syrop, Dejuratives and Vegetal Bal-
sam, of which I am the only compositor and
possessor. These remedies are excellent for
the Rheumatism, Leprosy, Blood Spitting,

for all Ulcered Sores, as well as for all Mala-
dies, which affect the blood and the noble
parts.

Names of all those which I treated and cur-
ed, and from whom I have certificates signed
by them which I can produce, if the persons
would not be believed on their word.

Michael Lutz, Residing in Alexandria.

Elizabeth Kees, do.

Wm. Kerby, do.

James Derick, do.

J. Bourgeois, M. D.

December 20. 31*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LEFT the service of the subscriber on
Friday last, a Negro slave, named DAN-

DRIDGE—He is about 25 years of age, 5
feet 10 inches high, of a stout strong form,

has a small scar over one of his eyes, and in-
clines rather to be corpulent—his complexion
is between a black and a mulatto—he had on

when he went away a white hat, a brown coat-
ee, and brown velvet pantaloons, but as he
had many other cloths it is probable he will
change his dress. Dandridge was brought up

as an house servant, and in that capacity he
is excelled by few. He has a wife in Alex-
andria, and it is probable he is lurking some-
where about the town. Whoever will bring
him to the subscriber or commit him to jail,

if taken in town, shall receive Ten Dollars, if
taken out of town the above reward.

Thomas Swann.

December 20. d

FOR SALE,

A very valuable TRACT of LAND, con-
taining 1115 acres, lying near Haymarket,

in the county of Prince William. This land
is now in the occupation of Mr. James Green,

who will shew the premises to any person
disposed to purchase. The subscriber hav-
ing much need of money will give a great
bargain on this land.

Wm. A. G. Dade.

Dumfries, Nov. 15—18 28t*

Wanted immediately to Hire,

At the City Tavern and Hotel;

A GOOD MAN SERVANT, who is a
complete waiter. Also, A good Wash-
er and Ironer, for which the best price will be
given.

December 19. d4f

N. B. Slaves will be preferred.

Alexandria Daily Gazette, COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

REPORT Of the Secretary of the Treasury.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act, intitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following

REPORTS AND ESTIMATES.

The net revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage which accrued during the year 1806, amounted to

\$ 16,615,430

And that which accrued during the year 1807, amounted, as will appear by the statement (A) to

16,039,924

The same revenue, after deducting that portion which arose from the duty on salt and from the additional duties constituting the Mediterranean fd. amounted during the year 1806, to

14,848,784

And during the year 1807, to 14,375,855 But it is ascertained that the nett revenue which accrued during the three first quarters of the year 1808, did not exceed eight millions of dollars, and is daily decreasing.

The statement (B) exhibits in detail the several species of merchandize and other sources, from which that revenue was collected during the year 1807.

It appears by the statement (C) that the sales of the public lands have, during the year ending on the 30th of September 1808, amounted to about 200,000 acres; and the payments by purchasers to near 250,000 dollars. The proceeds of sales in the Mississippi territory, being, after deducting the surveying and other incidental expences, appropriated in the first place to the payment of a sum of 1,250,000 dollars to the state of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

It appears by the statement (D) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, have during the same period amounted to only 2,335,000 dollars. But the payments from the treasury for the annual reimbursement of the six per cent. and deferred stocks, and for the final reimbursement of the 8 per cent. stock will (exclusively of a sum of 730,000 dollars already in the hands of the treasurer as agent for the commissioners of the sinking fund) amount, during the last quarter of this year, to 15,376,000 dollars. Making the total of public debt reimbursed from the first April, 1801, to the first of January, 1809, about thirty three millions six hundred thousand dollars, exclusively of more than 6,000,000 paid during the same period, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty and convention with Great Britain, and of the Louisiana convention.

The public debt will, on the first day of January, 1809, amount to 56,647,663 dollars, consisting of the following items:

Old six per cent. stock.
Nom. amt. 20,706,603 22.
Unredeemed do. 11,919,877 57
Def. st. amt. 11,717,476 92
Unredeemed 9,386, 627 08
New 6 per ct. st. exchanged at par for old 6 and deferred stock 5,993,343 50
New 6 per cent stock arising from conversion of 3 per cent stock at 65 new six for 100 three per ct. stock, 1,859,770,70
1796, six per cent stock, 80,000
Louisiana do. 11,250,000

Total six per cent. stock, 40,489 618 85
Three per cent. stock, 16,158,044 42
56,647,663 27

The interest on the whole debt and the annual reimbursement on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, will, for the ensuing year, amount to 4,226,000 dollars, leaving, in order to complete the annual appropriation of 8,000,000 of dollars, a sum of 3,7746,000 dollars, applicable to the reimbursement of the new exchanged six per cent. stock. The whole of that and of the other new six per cent. arising from the conversion of three per cent. stock, amounting together to 7,853,000 dollars, would thus be reimbursed within two years. And after the first day of January, 1811, the whole annual amount payable on account of interest and

annual reimbursement, could not, during the seven ensuing years, exceed 3,756,000 dollars. But under existing circumstances it is believed that the reimbursement of that new six per cent. stock will be nominal, and must be effected by incurring a new debt to an equal amount.

The actual receipts into the treasury, during the year ending the 30th of Sept. 1808, as they principally arose from the revenue accrued during the preceding year (and the payments on account of drawback having been diminished by the embargo) have been greater than those of any preceding year, and amounted to

\$17,952,419 90

And the specie in the treasury on the 1st Oct. 1807, amounted to

8,529,573 08

Making together

26,481,992 98

The disbursements during the same period have amounted to 12,635,275 46, consisting of the following items:

Civil department & miscellaneous expences 1,252,967 18

Foreign intercourse & payment of American claims assumed by the Louisiana convention, 406,499 27

Military and Indian departments, including fortifications and the expences of the new army 3,023,759 55

Nav. dep. including the appropriation \$677,064 47, to cover the deficit of the preceding year, 2,257,064 47

Public debt, principal and interest (the greater part of the payments for the year 1808, falling as already stated in the last quarter) have amounted only to 5,683,984 89

12,635,275 46

Leaving a balance in the treasury on the 30th Sept. 1808, of

13,846,717 52

\$ 26,481,992 98

The cash in the hands of collectors and receivers, and the outstanding revenue bonds, which almost altogether fall due prior to the first of January 1810, may after deducting the debentures yet unpaid, and the expences of collection, be estimated to have amounted, on the 30th of Sept. 1808, to

10,300,000

Making, together the balance in the treasury on that day of

13,846,000

An aggregate of

24,346,000

Although the expences of the present quarter cannot at present be precisely ascertained, they will not, including the reimbursement of five millions three hundred and seventy six thousand dollars, on account of the

principal of the pub. debt, exceed

3,546,000

Leaving on the first day of Jan. 1809, a sum of

16,000,000

Sixteen millions of dollars in cash or bonds payable during the year 1808, and applicable to the expences of that year. It is presumed that the receipts arising from importations and payments for lands subsequent to the 30th Sept. 1808, will not be greater than the deductions on account of bad debts and of the extension of credit on certain articles.

The expences of the year 1809, would, according to the appropriation already made and to the usual annual estimates, amount to thirteen millions of dollars, consisting of the following items:

I. Civil list and miscellaneous expences, 200,000

II. Foreign intercourse, 200,000

III. Grants by Congress and other miscellaneous unforeseen demands, 150,000

IV. Military and Indian departments, 2,756,000

V. Naval department, 1,014,000

VI. Annual appropriation for the public debt, 8,000,000

\$ 13,000,000

Leaving a surplus of only three millions of dollars for defraying all the expences for fortifications, military stores, increase of the army and navy, or otherwise incident to a state of actual war, or of preparations for war.

The annual appropriation on account of the public debt, amounting to eight millions, and the interest for the year 1809, being less than three millions of dollars; an authority to borrow five millions would only create a new debt equal to the principal of old debt reimbursed during that year, and appears sufficient to provide for any deficiency arising from the extraordinary expences which may be thus authorised by Congress.

It thus appears, that notwithstanding the general warfare of the belligerent powers against neutral nations, and the consequent suspension of commerce which took place in the latter end of the year 1807, and notwithstanding the increased rate of expenditure naturally arising from that state of things; the ordinary revenue will have been sufficient to defray all the expences of the years 1808 and 1809, including for 1808 a reimbursement of a debt exceeding six millions of dollars, and without making any additions to that debt in 1809. The measures necessary to be adopted in order to make a timely provision for the service of the ensuing years, depend on the course which the United States will pursue in relation to foreign aggressions. And that being yet unascertained, it becomes necessary to examine the several alternatives left to the choice of Congress.

Either the navigation of the ocean will be abandoned by the U. S. or it will be resumed.

The first supposition is that of a continuance of the embargo of the vessels of the United States, and admits of two alternatives.

1. Either a provision generally forbidding exportations, may continue to make part of the system, in which case, importations whether expressly interdicted or not, must, for want of the means of payment, be also discontinued.

2. Or exportations and corresponding importations may be permitted in foreign vessels.

The second supposition also offers two alternatives. It may indeed be admitted that the decrees of France can be enforced only in her own territories, and in those of her allies; that however efficient in preventing any commerce between the United States and herself, those decrees cannot materially affect that between her enemies and the United States, and may therefore in that respect be disregarded. But Great-Britain having the means of enforcing her orders on the ocean, the navigation of that element cannot be resumed without encountering those orders; and they must either be submitted to or resisted. There can be no middle way between those two courses.

3. Either America must accept the portion of commerce allotted to her by the British edicts, and abandon all that is forbidden, (and it is not material whether this be done by legal provisions limiting the commerce of the United States to the permitted places) or, by acquiescing in the capture of vessels, stepping beyond the prescribed bounds.

4. Or the nation must oppose force to the execution of the orders of England, and this, however done, and by whatever name called, will be war.

Of those four alternatives, the second and third differ neither in principle, nor in effect on the revenue. As both plans consist in permitting partial exportations and importations, it must be acknowledged that objectionable as that course may be in other respects, if considered merely in relation to the fiscal concerns of the union, it will at the moment be attended with less difficulty than either the present system or war. For however narrow the limits to which, on the plan, the exportations and importations of the U. S. may be reduced, yet there will still be some commerce, and some revenue arising from commerce. And as, in pursuing that humble path, means of defence will become unnecessary, as there will be no occasion for either an army or a navy, it is believed that there would be no difficulty in reducing the public expenditure to a sum corresponding with the fragments of import which might still be collected. If that course be adopted, no other provision seems necessary, than an immediate reduction of expences.

The system now in force, and war, however dissimilar in some respects, are both considered as resistance. Nor is it believed that their effect on national wealth and public revenue would be materially different. In either case a portion, and a portion of the national industry and capital, heretofore employed in the production, transportation, and exchange of agricultural products, or in the foreign carrying trade, can immediately be diverted to other objects. In case of a continuance of the embargo and non-exportation, either a less quantity of commodities must be produced, or a portion will accumulate until the freedom of commerce shall be restored. In case of war, that surplus will be exported: and although a part must be lost by capture, a portion of the returns will be received. In the embargo and suspension of commerce shall be continued, the revenue arising from commerce will, in a short time, entirely disappear. In case of war some part of that revenue will remain; but it will be absorbed by the increase of public expenditure. In either case, new resources, to an amount yet unascertained, must be resorted to. But the assertion that, that amount will be nearly the same in either of the two alternatives of embargo or war, is correct only on the supposition, that the embargo and non-exportation are, after a certain time, to be superseded by war, unless foreign aggressions shall cease; and that rendering, therefore, preparations for war necessary, they require a rate of expenditure far beyond that of a peace establishment.

If, however, the embargo and non-intercourse are to have equal continuance with the belligerent edicts, indefinite as that is; if it be determined to rely exclusively on that measure, and at all events not to risk a war on account of those aggressions, preparations for war will become useless, and the extraordinary expences need not be incurred. In that case, the expenditure for the year 1809 ought not to exceed the sum of thirteen millions of dollars which, as has been stated, is requisite for the support of the present establishment. And this would leave for the service of the year 1800, the above mentioned surplus of three millions, and the proposed loan of 5 millions, which, together, would be sufficient to defray the interest of the public debt during that year. Thus two years more would be provided for, without increasing the public debt, or laying any new taxes. It is certainly only with a view to war, either immediate or contemplated, that it will become necessary to resort, at least to any considerable extent, to extraordinary sources of supply.

Legitimate resources can be derived only from loans or taxes: and the reasons which induce a belief, that loans should be principally relied on, in case of war, were stated in the annual report of last year. That opinion has been corroborated by every subsequent view which has been taken of the subject, as by the present situation of the country. The embargo has brought into and kept in the U. States, almost all the floating property of the nation. And whilst the depreciated value of domestic products increases the difficulty of raising a considerable revenue by internal taxes, at no former time has there been so much specie, so much redundant, unemployed capital, in the country. The high price of public stocks, and indeed of all species of stocks, the reduction of the public debt, the unimpaired credit of the general government, and the large amount of the existing bank stock in the U. States, leave no doubt of the practicability of obtaining the necessary loans on reasonable terms.

The geographical situation of the United

States, their high and above all, the apprehension of therefore be revenue derived from taxation, though it will always be a intervals of peace expences, but a contracted during

No internal to rect, are therefore case of hostile great belligerent the authority w time, be given to (always providing such loans within due economy in penditure, nothing than such import duties on imports gested by existing

1. Although the considerably the system now ther discontinued is conceived against such as may still ties been doubled as was then suggested receipts into the the ensuing year, time or ten million cles of most unive an increase of de are generally still ant. It is theref the Mediterranean on the first day of continued, but t should be double quent to that day

2. The present appears susceptible propriety of con vision of the emb drawback on art one year after the doubtful. A mo elations and mor of importations h on most of the ar ported: and a pro a tendency to brin up the price of t nerally beneficial.

3. The causes w on of a partial ne ceased to exist. has emerged in a The selection of founded on the po in other countries not agree with ex act producing no increase the tem habits of smuggl the revenue. A with that countr partial measure, a greater facility. A der every event, it and that a perman articles selected w may be manufactu would be preferab

4. It is believed of accountability o establishments m prompt and direc improvements whi the public service more effectually to ordinate agents. are rendered more ble increase of ex ments.

All which is r ALE Secret TRESURY DEPAR December 10, 1 LOTTE TICKE Marine Socie drawing, for of the Alexan Price Five D ents. A re drawing will b information giv ho purchase August 9. JOHN ATTORN INTENDING inferior courts tenders his pro ants and others in on persons reside Marinsburgh, D

States, their history since the revolution, and above all, present events, remove every apprehension of frequent wars. It may therefore be confidently expected, that a revenue derived solely from duties on importations, though necessarily impaired by war, will always be amply sufficient, during long intervals of peace, not only to defray current expenses, but also to reimburse the debt contracted during the few periods of war.

No internal taxes, either direct or indirect, are therefore contemplated, even in the case of hostilities carried against the two great belligerent powers. Exclusively of the authority which must, from time to time, be given to borrow the sums required (always providing for the reimbursement of such loans within limited periods) and of a due economy in the several branches of expenditure, nothing more appears necessary than such modifications, and increase of the duties on importations, as are naturally suggested by existing circumstances.

1. Although importations have already considerably diminished, and may, under the system now in force, shortly be altogether discontinued, no reasonable objection is conceived against an increase of duties on such as may still take place. Had the duties been doubled on the 1st of Jan. 1808, as was then suggested in case of war, the receipts into the treasury during that and the ensuing year, would have been increased nine or ten millions of dollars. Those articles of most universal consumption, on which an increase of duty would be inconvenient, are generally either free of duty or abundant. It is therefore proposed that not only the Mediterranean duties, which will expire on the first day of January next, should be continued, but that all the existing duties should be doubled on importations subsequent to that day.

2. The present system of drawbacks also appears susceptible of modifications. The propriety of continuing generally that provision of the embargo laws which allows a drawback on articles exported more than one year after they have been imported, is doubtful. A modification might check speculations and monopolies. The diminution of importations has afforded sufficient profits on most of the articles which have been imported; and a provision which would have a tendency to bring into market, and to lessen the price of those articles, would be generally beneficial.

3. The causes which induced the adoption of a partial non importation act, have ceased to exist. The object then in view has emerged in a far more important one. The selection of interdicted articles was founded on the possibility of obtaining them in other countries than England, and does not agree with existing circumstances. The act producing now no other effect than to increase the temptations, and to produce habits of smuggling, impairs and injures the revenue. A general non intercourse with that country would supercede that partial measure, and might be executed with greater facility. And it is believed that under every event, its repeal will be beneficial, and that a permanent increase of duties on articles selected with a view to those which may be manufactured in the United States, would be preferable.

4. It is believed that the present system of accountability of the military and naval establishments may be rendered more prompt and direct, and is susceptible of improvements which, without embarrassing the public service, will have a tendency more effectually to check any abuses by subordinate agents. Provisions to that effect are rendered more necessary by the probable increase of expence in these departments.

All which is respectfully submitted.
ALBERT GALLATIN.
Secretary of the Treasury.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 10, 1808.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

TICKETS in the Charitable Marine Society Lottery, now drawing, for sale at the office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette, price Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents. A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.
JOHN R. COOKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

INTENDING to practice in the superior and inferior courts of Berkeley county, Virginia; tenders his professional services to merchants and others in Alexandria, having claims on persons resident in that county.

Martinsburgh, Dec. 12 1808

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

The schooner Fairplay, captain Grianel, of this port has arrived at Charleston.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 10.

Mr. Holmes, from the committee of claims, reported a bill for the relief of Augustine Sterritt. Made the order for tomorrow.

Mr. Pitkin offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of claims be instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the laws relative to placing on the pension list those persons who have been wounded in the line of their duty, in the service of the United States, since the revolutionary war, and that they report thereon by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

A bill from the Senate to provide for arming, manning and fitting out for immediate service all the ships of war and gun boats of the United States, was read.— Referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, a memorial of the city council of Washington, presented at a former session, was referred to the committee on the affairs of Columbia.

The house resolved itself into committee of the whole on a bill authorizing the payment of certain pensions by the secretary of war at the seat of government. It was reported to the house—concurred in, and ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

The house resolved itself into committee of the whole on the bill to amend the judicial system of the United States. [The bill goes to authorize the circuit judge to hold district courts, where, from sickness or other cause, the district judge is unable to discharge his duties, and makes the justice of the supreme court the judge of competency in the district judge.] Mr. Livermore said such a provision appeared necessary, but he thought there was something wrong in vesting the power of determining on the competency of the district judge in this way. He therefore moved that the committee rise, with a view, if it prevailed, to move for a recommitment of the bill.

This course was objected to by Messrs. D. R. Williams, Taylor and Marion, and supported by Messrs. Ely, Gholdson & the mover. The committee rose, were refused leave to sit again, and the bill was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Love asked for the order of the day on the resolution authorising the President of the United States to take measures to procure a release of 36 Americans, now confined in South America.

Mr. D. R. Williams said the merits of the question could be discussed under a motion he was about to make, and which would supercede the call for the order of the day, it was to postpone it indefinitely.

The motion was supported by the mover, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Smilie, and opposed by Messrs. Love, Lyon and Macon. The motion to postpone indefinitely was lost, 50 to 36.

The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the resolution.

Mr. Love moved to amend the resolution so far as to read—

Resolved, That the President be authorised to request of the proper authority, the release of the 36 American citizens, confined in the prisons of Carthage, in South America.

The amendment was lost—the resolution, after considerable discussion, negatived—the disagreement reported to the house—and concurred in.

At four o'clock the house adjourned.

Joseph Napoleon, calling himself King of Spain, has appointed the duke de Fias his ambassador to the court of France.

On the 14th instant, a deputation of Cheerokees, consisting of six chiefs, two of whom have with them their wives, accompanied by their agent, Col. Meigs, arrived in this city. Their object is, we understand, to consult with the President of the United States, on subjects interesting to them.

Nat. Intel.

Non-Intercomerce.—Two effects are certain the advance in price of all foreign goods, and the fall of our own produce. Already have many imported articles risen from 20 to 30 per cent. particularly Salt, Sugar, Spirits, Molasses, &c. while the prices of our own produce are merely nominal, there being no sale for them. It used to be an axiom in trade, "to sell as dear as you can, and to buy as cheap as you can," but philosophical states-

men have inverted that rule.—If there is a nation to which we could wish destruction, we would only give them philosophical rules, and the rest would follow as a consequence. Norfolk Ledger.

Washington Woollen Manufactory.

To the inhabitants of the District of Columbia and the country circumjacent.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

HAVING before had the honor of addressing you on the important and National subject of Domestic Manufactures, I make no apology for calling your attention at the present moment, to a concern of such patriotic, as well as individual interest.

The formation of companies for the purpose of forwarding this truly beneficial system, has taken place in many parts of the Union, since last Spring—with much success to the North and with very partial prospect of encouragement southwardly. With the exception of Charleston, (s. c.) most of the other companies have been but moderately patronised & seem unlikely to succeed. Whether these Companies have been founded on too extensive a scale, or whether the dispositions of the inhabitants in those parts of our country, are unfriendly to these establishments, is not for me to determine—very certain it is that the laudable and patriotic views of the promoters of these institutions, are at present much paralysed, by the apathy of their fellow-citizens, and the enthusiasm in favor of domestic economy, seems subsiding to its former level.

With a view to restore this generous and worthy cause, I have sought for, and obtained, the most authentic information, from a gentleman resident in Pennsylvania, of the expence attending the erection of works, for the purpose of Woollen Manufactories, which information I beg leave to present to the public.

"The price of making and putting up two machines, one carding and one breaker and finisher, will be \$750 which will turn out 15 lbs. of wool per hour. The Spinning machines with 40 spindles, will cost \$150 to spin 25lbs. per day.—Freight to be paid to Arlington. An experienced hand for six months to attend the works, at \$18 per month and two boys will be all the hands necessary for commencing the manufactory."

Believing that a system of this kind will answer a better purpose, in most parts of the Southern country than more extensive establishments—I beg leave to offer the following proposals to the public, viz.

To establish a Company Stock of 150 shares, at \$20 each, \$10 to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in two installments. The works to be established at the Washington Mills in the Forest of Washington, where the following inducements will be offered, and the following advantages given to the establishment.

To take the water from the forebay of the mills which affords a fall of 30 feet. The stone necessary for the houses may be quarried from a quarry within 150 yards of the scite, which quarry is equal to any in the U. States. The timber for the machinery, to be furnished from the Forest gratis, and the property necessary for the scite to be decided to the commissioners who may be appointed to receive the same, to be held by them until the works shall have redeemed the principal Stock, with an interest of six per cent. and then to become the exclusive property of the commissioners of the Arlington Institution, to be by them appropriated to the promotion of the Woollen Manufacture, and the erection of a seminary for the education of the children who may be engaged in the works, and such others as may be proper candidates for instruction.

The situation hereby offered cannot be exceeded in point of value or convenience. The Mills are between four and five miles from Alexandria, 3 and 4 from Georgetown and the City, and the great road leading from the Potomac Bridge to the Little River Turnpike, will pass immediately by the scite.

The expences calculated by the subscription may perhaps exceed the necessities of the plan, if so, the latter installments will be but partially required.

That the works if erected, will meet with due encouragement, I fully believe, since there are no establishments of the sort in the Southern Country where they are more particularly wanted.

Materials for building, workmanship and even labour would be taken in payment of shares to admit all classes of citizens as partakers in the establishment. Weavers and every class of mechanics who would serve as apprentices to the works, will meet with situations at the Mills free of charge to the amount of an acre each.

The money which shall be paid on the shares can be placed in any of the Banks in the District to credit of any three gentlemen the company may please to appoint as Directors.

When we reflect that every other company formed within this district for public purposes has met with success, and large monied capitals have been vested in stock of every description throughout the union, may we not hope that this humble and patriotic experiment

will meet with due patronage and support.—Should this institution be found to answer beneficial purposes, others will arise in support of the same cause, and establishments on a larger scale succeed the first adventurers.

The subscriber trusts that the public will duly appreciate his motives in the promoting this very useful establishment, and acquit him of all selfish or interested views. His labors have always been guided by a far different impulse.—"Pro patria semper" will ever be the motto of the Arlington Institution, and Public Utility its end.

George W. P. Custis.

Subscription papers will be placed in the Coffee-houses of Alexandria, Geo. Town, the City and elsewhere. A list of the subscribers will be published and a meeting called for organizing the company.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue-Store,

A handsome Side-Board,
One pair Knife-Cases,
A Harpsicord,
One pair Card-Tables,
A Bell metal Skillet, &c. &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.

December 21.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, at the Vendue Store for cash,

One Share in the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Copper Mine.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 21.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Has Received,

From 60 to 100 half boxes

Roussett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality, and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 5th day of January next, at twelve o'clock, at the workshop of Jeremiah Saterwhite, on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince-street, one NEW COACHEE, completely finished.—Distrained for arrears of rent due A. Faw.

Daniel Minor, D. M.

December 21.

dtshJan.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has opened a LIVERY STABLE at the corner of King and Henry streets, sufficient to accommodate fifteen to twenty horses. As he has a good, honest, sober hostler he pledges himself to give satisfaction to those who will favor him with their custom.

Thomas Richards.

December 21.

d3t

LANDED TO DAY,

21 bales nice Upland Cotton,

AND FOR SALE BY

E. GILMAN.

December 20.

d3tlaw4t

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store, and MARCH'S, Georgetown,

Price 37½ Cents,

AN

ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES; On the importance of encouraging AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:

TENDING TO SHew

That by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.

Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, sen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious and Malignant Fevers*, is recommended **HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS**, prepared (only) at Lee's patent Medicine store, No. 56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. **WM. DEVENNEY,**
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskillful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two hundred thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat and approaching Consumptions.

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from Mercury or any pernicious or offensive ingredient, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

— ALSO, —

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and their warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.
About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO,

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Watts, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. L. Taylor Esq.

September 24.

PROPOSALS

OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED, THE MANUAL

OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. C. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary

of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo. volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and C. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

NOTICE.

Was taken up adrift in the river Potomac, by the subscriber, a fine BATTEAUX.—The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the said property away.

Raphael Lemmes,

Charles County, Maryland.

December 17.

Fishery to Rent.

I will rent my Fishery on the Potomac river, about three miles below Alexandria, for the ensuing season. I have lately erected roomy and commodious buildings for carrying on the Fishery upon an extensive scale. For particulars apply on the premises.

C. W. Valangen.

December 5.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreeable to charter.

By order of the President and Directors,
Gurdin Chapin, Cashr.

December 19.
Mr. Green, Printer, Fredericksburg; Mr. Heiskell, Printer, Winchester; and Mr. Davis, Printer, Richmond, are requested to insert the above advertisement until the election.

Mutual Assurance Society.

THE General Annual Meeting of the Mutual Assurance Society, against fire on buildings of the state of Virginia, will be held at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on Monday, the first day of January next.

Samuel Greenhow,

Principal Agent.

Richmond General Office of Assurance.

December 1, 1808—16.
All the Printers in Virginia, and in the town of Alexandria, are requested to publish the above once per week, until the second day of January next.

SAMUEL GREENHOW.

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

S C H E M E.

Prize of	Dollars,	
1 do.	3000	
2 do.	2000	
3 do.	1500	
6 do.	1000	
20 do.	500	
35 do.	200	
70 do.	100	
175 do.	50	
500 do.	20	
5350 do.	10	
6065 Prizes.	6	
11935 Blanks.		

Expenses including commission to the Corporation

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200 do.	to the first drawn Blank.	
1 of 200 do.	to 1st drawn blank after	
1 of 200 do.	do.	
1 of 200 do.	do.	
1 of 200 do.	do.	
1 of 1000 do.	do.	
1 of 500 do.	do.	
1 of 500 do.	do.	
1 of 1500 do.	do.	
1 of 2000	last drawn blank.	

From the above scheme it will appear that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY, Book-store, King-street—Present price tickets six dollars, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.
N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery, but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

- 20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
- 20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars.
- 7000 lb. Green Coffee
- 3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
- BB to No. 9.
- 10 bales Cotton.
- 10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
- 40 boxes Mould Candles.
- 15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
- 50 lb. Nutmegs.
- casks London refined Saltpetre.
- 5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Yon. or Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Tarriff, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Modoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern

Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinogar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and Basks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars; Chocolate, Rice,

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch,

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds,

Curraats, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine

Gunpowder, Spanish Sogars, Cavendish and

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's

Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cord,

Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber cautions all those whom it may concern, from purchasing SAND-MARSH-MUD, or STONE, from Jostan BROWNE, now in possession of Jones Point: since he has no other title to the property than that which he derives from possession obtained by knavery and retained by perjury.

John R. Cooke.

December 19.

VOL IX.

Sales

On every T

at the Vendue

A Variety of D

Particulars of v

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Cotton

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